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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/693,632	10/23/2003	Roee Alon	ONAR-P01-001	8891
28120	7590	12/11/2008	EXAMINER	
ROPS & GRAY LLP PATENT DOCKETING 39/41 ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE BOSTON, MA 02110-2624			SALL, EL HADJI MALICK	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/693,632	Applicant(s) ALON ET AL.
	Examiner EL HADJI M. SALL	Art Unit 2457

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2008.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/13/08.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date, _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on September 24, 2008. Claims 1-25 are pending. Claims 1, 11 and 17-25 are amended. Claims 1-25 represent Method and system for validating logical end-to-end access paths in storage area networks.

2. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwatani U.S. 7,103,653 in view of Beavin et al. U.S. 5,940,819.

Iwatani teaches the invention substantially as claimed including Storage area network management system, method, and computer-readable medium (see abstract).

As to claims 1, 11 and 15, Iwatani teaches a process for validating a state of a storage area network (SAN), a state change of a SAN, and a SAN validation manager,

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comprising the steps of:

defining a SAN access path policy representative of SAN logical access paths, said SAN logical access paths defining end-to-end access relationship between an application on a server and data LUNs stored on storage devices in the SAN (column 3, lines 17-35),

collecting configuration information from devices of the SAN, standardizing formats of the configuration information and reconciling any conflicts (column 9, lines 19-34),

processing the collected configuration information to identify the SAN logical access paths, and computing the associated attribute values (column 9, lines 35—41),

comparing the identified SAN logical access paths and computed attribute values with the SAN access path policy to identify any logical path discrepancies or violations, thereby validating the state of the SAN (column 9, lines 42-52; column 17, lines 17-19); and

at least one of a number of a number of hops within a valid logical access path, a level of end-to-end redundancy for a valid logical access path, and a number of allocated ports for a valid logical access path (figure 1; column 6, lines 48-54, Iwatani discloses ports HBA and FCA permitting access in the zones).

Iwatani fails to teach explicitly logical access paths attributes.

Beavin teaches user specification of query access paths in a relational database management system. Beavin teaches logical access paths attributes (column 9, lines

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32-41, Beavin discloses determining an access path using these fields (i.e. "attributes"....).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Iwatani in view of Beavin to provide having for the logical access paths an associated set of logical access path attributes consisting at least one of a number of hops within a valid logical access path, a level of end-to-end redundancy for a valid logical access path, and a number of allocated ports for a valid logical access path. One would be motivated to do so to allow defining a unique access path with particularity (column 9, lines 40-41).

As to claim 2, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, and further including identifying a logical access path violation if at least one identified SAN logical access path is in disagreement with the SAN access path policy (column 9, lines 36-41).

As to claim 3, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, and further including defining a SAN notification policy for notifying a user about SAN logical access path violations (column 9, lines 42-46).

As to claim 4, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 3, wherein notifying a user includes sending a message to the user with violation information, said message selected from the group consisting of email, graphic text and SNMP messages (figure 8).

As to claim 5, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, and further including identifying partial logical access paths, and comparing logical access path values of the partial path with the SAN logical access path policy (column 9, lines 42-52; column 17, lines 17-19).

As to claim 6, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, wherein said configuration information includes device properties selected from the group consisting of server ID, server port configuration, switch port configuration, switch ID, switch IP and domain ID, grouping of devices, zoning of devices, storage device ID, LUNs of storage devices, and LUN masks (column 9, line 19-22).

As to claim 7, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, wherein a logical access path attribute comprises an attribute selected from the group consisting of level of redundancy, type of redundancy, number of hops, number of allocated ports, bandwidth, component interoperability, proximity constraints, and type of component authentication .

As to claim 8, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, and further comprising user-defined grouping of at least two logical access paths that share at least one of the logical path attribute value or are within a range of predefined logical path attribute Values (figure 2).

As to claim 9, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, wherein collecting configuration information includes polling a SAN device API, simulating a CLI session with a SAN device, communicating with a SAN device using a CIM or SNMP protocol, or a combination thereof (column 9, lines 19-22).

As to claim 10, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 1, and further comprising validating a change state event of the SAN by collecting SAN event description information, and processing the SAN event description information to identify SAN logical access paths that have attribute values that do not comply with the SAN access path policy, thereby indicating a changed state of the SAN (column 14, lines 12-25).

As to claim 12, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 11, and further defining a SAN change plan and comparing the SAN event description information with the SAN change plan (column 14, lines 12-25; column 9, lines 42-52).

As to claim 13, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 11, wherein the SAN change event is selected from the group consisting of an erroneous change in a SAN device configuration, a planned change in a SAN device configuration and a device failure (column 14, lines 12-25).

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As to claim 14, Iwatani teaches the process of claim 11, wherein the SAN event description is obtained by at least one of polling, trapping after an event occurs, by a direct administrator input, by an input from a provisioning system about an intended change, by intercepting a change command before an event occurs (column 9, lines 42-52; column 17, lines 17-19).

As to claim 16, Iwatani teaches the SAN manager of claim 15, further comprising a change engine that collects SAN event description information, and processes the SAN event information to identify SAN logical access paths that have attribute values that do not comply with the SAN access path policy, thereby indicating a changed state of the SAN (column 14, lines 12-25).

3. Claims 17-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwatani U.S. 7,103,653 in view of Beavin et al. U.S. 5,940,819, further in view of Dobbins et al. U.S. 5,825,772.

As to claims 17-25, Iwatani teaches the process of claims 1, 11 and 15. Iwatani fails to teach explicitly graph representation for the network topology. However, Dobbins teaches distributed connection-oriented services for switched communications networks. Dobbins teaches graph representation for the network topology (column 3, lines 48-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Iwatani in view of Dobbins to provide constructing an abstract graph representation of the network topology such that each node in the graph represents a device, and each edge represents an information flow capability between two devices, wherein the information flow capability is determined by analyzing a physical communication link between the two devices and logical configuration settings on the two devices; analyzing the network topology of the constructed graph, wherein analyzing the topology comprises enumerating sequences of edges from nodes representing hosts to nodes representing data on storage devices, and characterizing each node and each edge in terms of the logical configuration setting; analyzing the identified sequences of edges in the constructed graph, enumerating a plurality of distinct logical access paths leading from a first node representing a host to a second node representing data on a storage device; and analyzing at least one of the level of end-to-end redundancy, the number of hops, a level of end-to-end redundancy, and the number of allocated ports of each of the logical access paths, wherein the first node and the second node are different nodes. One would be motivated to do so to allow enables an access switch receiving a data packet to determine a complete path from a source end system to a destination end system (abstract).

4.***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 09/24/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

(A) Applicant argues that Beavin's access relationship is not an end-to-end access relationship between an application on a server and a data LUN as the access path of Beavin only prescribes a series of operations for having the user-specified query extract data from a data table.

In regards to point (A), examiner respectfully disagrees.

Such limitation was not rejected with Beavin.

Examiner used Iwatani to address such feature. In column 3, lines 17-35, Iwatani discloses in figure 1, a schematic diagram of a Storage Area Network Management system 100 of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the Storage Area Network Management system 100 of the present invention installs in a SAN environment, an integrated management mechanism 1 of the present invention that integrates and controls the **SAN so that all of the access relationships of the hosts 2 and the storage devices 4 are managed using the integrated management mechanism 1**. The system administrator sets up the regions on the storage device 4 side that are to access the integrated management mechanism 1 from the host 2 side as well as the fiber channel adapter (FCA) and host bus adapter (HBA) to be used when accessing that storage. These settings are referred to as the access paths.

(B) Applicant argues that Beavin's query access paths cannot be used to determine information flow capability because there is no physical communication link between two devices present on the access path. Yet this is the explicit subject matter

recited in claims 17, 20, and 23.

In regards to point (B), examiner respectfully disagrees.

Such limitation was not rejected with Beavin.

Examiner used the combination of Iwatani and Dobbins to address such feature.

In figure 3, item 300, Iwatani discloses the zoning settings mechanism 301 is set to a mode which permits communications among all ports present on access paths 600 and 601 (i.e. "physical communication link between two devices present on the access path").

(C) Applicant argues that Beavin and Iwatani, taken alone or in combination, do not teach "having for the logical access paths an associated set of logical access path attributes consisting of at least one of number of hops within a valid logical access path, a level of end-to-end redundancy for a valid logical access path, and a number of allocated ports for a valid logical access path" as recited in claim 1.

In regards to point (C), examiner respectfully disagrees.

In column 6, lines 48-54, Iwatani discloses ports HBA and FCA permitting access in the zones (i.e. "a number of allocated ports for a valid logical access path").

In column 9, lines 32-41, Beavin discloses determining an access path using these fields (i.e. "attributes"...).

Furthermore, the Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed

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invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, one would be motivated to do so to allow defining a unique access path with particularity (column 9, lines 40-41).

(D) Applicant argues that Beavin and Iwatani, taken alone or in combination, do not teach, describe, or suggest a "SAN access path policy", as recited in claim 1.

In regards to point (D), examiner respectfully disagrees.

Such limitation was not rejected with Beavin.

In column 6, lines 44-46, Iwatani discloses making calculations so that the access paths originally set up are configured and the zoning is set up. Examiner construes such procedures as "access path policy".

(E) Applicant argues that the combination of Beavin and Iwatani does not teach how to compare computed access path attribute values "with a SAN access path policy to identify any logical path discrepancies or violations, thereby validating the state of the SAN", as recited in claim 1.

In regards to point (E), examiner respectfully disagrees.

In column 17, lines 17-19, Iwatani discloses comparing the current configuration status (i.e. "computed access path attribute values") to the configuration settings

information (i.e. "SAN access path policy") that was collected, and detects discrepancies based upon the comparison.

5.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/El Hadji M Sall/
Examiner, Art Unit 2457

/ARIO ETIENNE/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2457